

Alexandria Gazette

VOLUME CX.--NO. 50

ALEXANDRIA, VA. THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1909.

PRICE 2 CENTS

DRY GOODS.

Friday Will Be Our Remnant Day as Usual.

And tomorrow will be a special remnant day—a final clearance of our winter stocks. Women's and Girls' Winter Wraps, Dresses, Furs, Waists, Separate Skirts, Men's Suits and Overcoats and Reefers; Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear; Dress Goods, black and colors; Portieres, Lace Curtains, Heavy Draperies, Rugs, Beds, Bedding, etc. It will also include remnants of the new spring merchandise.

The whole store will bring forward its special offerings of worthy goods at little prices, affording the economically inclined splendid opportunities to supply personal needs and to brighten and make the home more comfortable at very little expenditure of money.

Goods and garments of every description, and for all purposes, are included in tomorrow's remnants.

We call attention to the fact that many of the lots are small and as such lots frequently contain the best bargains and are sold first, early selection is advised.

Woodward & Lothrop

Washington, D. C.
10th, 11th, F. & G. Sts., N. W.

A Reliable Remedy
ELLY'S CREAM BALM
Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Drugists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Elly Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

INDIGESTION?
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
DYSPEPSIA?

A. L. FALK CO.
917 F STREET N.W.

Specials for This Week.

Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Lingerie Dresses, in new spring styles, in white, pink blue and champagne, daintily trimmed in lace and muslin. \$4.95, \$5.95, \$7.50, \$8.75 and \$10.00 each.
New Tulle Silk and Muslin Dresses in all the season's leading shades, but 10c less and 10c more. Popular prices—\$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50, \$30.00, \$32.50, \$35.00, \$37.50, \$40.00, \$42.50, \$45.00, \$47.50, \$50.00, \$52.50, \$55.00, \$57.50, \$60.00, \$62.50, \$65.00, \$67.50, \$70.00, \$72.50, \$75.00, \$77.50, \$80.00, \$82.50, \$85.00, \$87.50, \$90.00, \$92.50, \$95.00, \$97.50, \$100.00.
The Skirt from \$5.00 to \$12.50.
Five Black F. overblown Underkirt with a c. e. and double Embroidered Flounce, Regular \$2.00 value. Special, \$1.00 each.
917 F STREET, Washington, D. C.

Alexandria Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY AT GAZETTE BUILDING, 310 & 312 PRINCE STREET.

TERMS: Daily—1 year, \$5.00; 6 months, \$3.00; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 50 cents; 1 week, 10 cents. Tri-weekly—1 year, \$3.00; 6 months, \$1.50; 3 months, 75 cents; 1 month, 25 cents. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space unless the excess is paid for at transient rates, and under no circumstances will they be allowed to advertise other than their legitimate business in the space contracted for.

Resolutions in memoriam, of thanks, tributes of respect, resolutions adopted by societies or persons, unless of public concern, will only be printed in the paper as advertisements. Marriage and death notices must be paid for in advance.

(Entered as the Postoffice of Alexandria, Virginia, at second-class matter.)

MR. TAFT'S INAUGURATION.

Mr. William Howard Taft, of Ohio, was today inaugurated President of the United States. The ceremony took place in the Senate chamber.

Among other things Mr. Taft said: The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and, as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I was elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issue of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call Congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of farm, mine, or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

In the Department of Agriculture, the use of scientific experiments on a large scale, and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture, must go on. We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency, in co-operation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. The admission of Asiatic immigrants who can not be assimilated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury. This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to

come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of forcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them in is states or cities, not within our control. If we promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We can not permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by Congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive courts of the national government.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and the advocacy throughout the south, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government, and that its officers in their state are their officers.

The consideration of this question can not, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The 13th amendment secured them freedom; the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the 15th amendment attempted to secure the negro against deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 13th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the 15th amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment. The domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can not be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change, the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored men must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self-restraint, thrift and business success, as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection, and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the 15th amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It never will be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed, it might be difficult now to adopt it; but with it in our fundamental law, the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs. There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well-to-do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last fifty years from slavery, when his statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next twenty-five years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm, and in the shop and in other occupations, may come.

But it may well admit of doubt whether an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government bus-

ness can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interests of individual political ambition, race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it.

The power of federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes has participated a labor question. As to that my convictions are fixed. Take away from the courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained, and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

For Diseases of the Skin.
Nearly all diseases of the skin such as eczema, tetter, salt rheum and barber's itch, are characterized by an intense itching and smarting, which often makes life a burden and disturbs sleep and rest. Quick relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It allays the itching and smarting almost instantly. Many cases have been cured by its use. For sale by W. F. Creighton & Co., and Richard Gibson.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

SPECIAL IN FOLDING GO-CARTS
To close out a few patterns of a limited number.
FOLDING GO-CART, WOOD BODY \$2 WAS \$3.
FOLDING GO-CART NICKEL TRIMMED \$6.50 WAS \$9.
FOLDING GO-CART, BLACK TRIMMED \$6 WAS \$8.50.
FOLDING GO-CART, WITH HOOD \$5.75 WAS \$7.
STILL-GEAR GO-CART, WOOD \$1.35 WAS \$1.90.
M. RUBEN & SONS,
401 KING STREET

BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER
Just Between Ourselves.

Dyson's Book Store,
508 KING ST.
Bell Telephone 228.
SAN BLAS COCOANUTS for sale at 5c each at J. C. MILBURN.
Alabaster, the sanitary wall finish, can be applied by anyone.
E. S. LEADBEATER & SONS.

OLD HOLLY
Old Fashioned, High Grade
Genuine KENTUCKY Whiskey
"Every drink a pleasure"
\$1.00 per Quart 6 Gallon \$3.50
6 Quarts \$5.00 12 Quarts \$9.50
Packed in plain wrapped packages, shipped express prepaid to any address in Virginia.
JOEL M. COCHRAN & CO.
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ROSENFELD'S
Both 'Phones
One Price to All
New Spring Styles in Lawn Waists; made of Sheer French Lawn with handsome Embroidery and Valenciennes Lace at \$1.00. All sizes from 34 to 44
WOMEN'S SPRING SKIRTS
In Panama, Mohair and Voile, from \$3 up to \$12.50
Last call Winter Coats—Women and Children's Winter Coats cut nearly to half
WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER Any Size or Color
Buttons made while you wait to match any DRESS GOODS

ROSENFELD'S,
518-20 King Street, Alexandria, Va.

Evans' Ale on Draught.
AND IN BOTTLES FOR FAMILY TRADE.
SELECT TANGIER AND POCOMOKE OYSTERS
All the Leading Brands of Wines and Liquors.
The Elkton
Turkey Sandwiches Every Night

LORD FAIRFAX
WHISKY FOR FAMILY TRADE
Recommended by Physicians for its Medicinal Qualities.
\$1.00 Per Full Quart.
FAIRFAX & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS 423 KING ST.
Sold By All First-class Dealers: Both 'phones.

WHEN YOU GO
TO MARKET TO-MORROW—REMEMBER
IF YOU WANT A ROAST OF BEEF Go to **AARON ODELL,** STALLS 48 and 49 City Market
IF YOU WANT A HOME-MADE SAUSAGE Go to **FAIRFAX STREET**
IF YOU WANT HOME-KILLED MEATS Go to **FAIRFAX STREET**
IF YOU WANT MONEY'S WORTH Go to **FAIRFAX STREET**

Two Discriminating Smokers
may differ as to the quality of ordinary cigars, but they never will when the Cigar in question is one of our making.
We Manufacture Cigars
the excellence of which is never questioned. We know they are good and our customers would not be so unanimous in their praise. You can have no idea of their superlative quality until you try them. You can buy them in any retail store.

Hamilton & Co.,
323 KING STREET.
THE PURE FOOD STORE.

Midland Butter 35c Pound
Is the quality sort that appeals to those who are particularly discriminating as to the merits of the butter they buy. It's pure, sweet and appetizing.
It Has A Reputation
For years Midland Butter has been recognized as the best that comes to Alexandria.
WE SOLICIT YOUR BUTTER TRADE.
Edward Quinn & Sons,
Cor. St. Asaph and Oronoco Streets.

Lansburgh & Bro
WASHINGTON, D. C.
420 to 426 7th Street
417 to 425 8th Street

Closed All Day Today, March 4
Big Bargains Friday

Special Value IN White Linen Finish SUITING
36 INCHES WIDE
15c Value
AT **11c** YARD

D. Bendheim AND Sons
316 KING STREET.
BELL 'PHONE. HOME 'PHONE

Hot Lunch DAY AND NIGHT
FREE
Riley's
114 North Fairfax Street
Excellent line of
Wines-Liquors-Cigars
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.
Select Oysters
ON THE HALF SHELL
Our Liquors and Cigars are the best obtainable
Hannissville \$1 PER FULL QUART
Sherwood \$1 PER FULL QUART